**IT Applications Unit 3, AOS 1, Online Communities**

Complete the following, from Chapter 2, Problem-solving Methodology, pgs, 60-80

**Evaluation Criteria and prototype websites, p 76**

**Identifying evaluation criteria**, p 76

1. What is the purpose of evaluating the solution?

The key purpose of evaluating the solution is to judge whether a solution has fulfilled the requirement that were identified at the analysis stage.

In identifying evaluation criteria efficiency and effectiveness can be used as a scaffold.

1. give an example of a measure in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.

A key example of measure in terms of effectiveness is shown if it allows users to access the information in a timely manner hence fitting the need of being timely

Likewise if the solution allows the members of the organisation to communicate more easily with others within the community then it has achieved the efficiency’s characteristic of effort while it should also cut down the cost associated with sharing information.

**Developing a prototype website, p 76**

1. What is a prototype website?

A prototype website is a model or simulation of a website that demonstrates its functionality, the partial navigation options and its interface with its key purpose being to allow the user to get an idea of how the end result of the website will operate when fully developed.

Development stage of PSM involve:

1 **Using validation**

1. How does validation occur?

Validation occurs either through manual methods such as completeness and correctness/reasonability checking as well as things like or electronic methods including spell check ect.

2 **Manipulation to build a solution**

1. List tasks involved with manipulation.

Some of the tasks involved with manipulation (transferring data into information) include;

* Image compression is one form of manipulation that occurs in the process of development. It is a vital part as if it causes the page to take too long to load then it will deter visitors however likewise is true if the quality is too low.
* Copying data from a word processed document then reformatting it and placing it on a webpage is another example, with the use of CSS scripts simplifying the process while creating uniformity of the peace.
* Applying meta tags to content whether it be pages or pictures is also done to ensure that the meaning isn’t lost for users reliant on one or more forms of accessibility or a slow connection.
* Other common examples include creating navigation structures, links and forms for data gathering.

1. What are cascading style sheets and meta tags?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are used for creating uniformity in a website by allowing one style to be applied for all instances of that type for example all <p> html tag items may be of a certain font and size, of a certain justification ect.

A Meta tag on the other hand is information applied to data such as pages, images, files ect to ensure that a search engines bots record the information about it correct. They are often found within the HTML code at the start of the webpage.

1. **Testing the prototype solution**, p 78

List the testing undertaken for:

* Function
  + List some tests for functionality.

Some of the key tests for functionality that are applied include;

* Whether the pages loads
* That the navigation design works
* That the CSS is used by all pages to ensure consistency
* Links work properly
* Images and other embedded media load up properly
* Alt tags appear when images turned off
* The website can be viewed on a variety of screens that is that it is dynamic in layout size
  + What is the difference between an absolute and a relative link?

The key difference between an absolute and relative link is that an absolute link points to a file completely going down each directory till at the base where as a relative link relies on the object being the same directory.

* Appearance
  + List some tests for appearance

Some of the tests that appearance is correct include;

* Checking that acceptable formats and conventions have been followed for the development of the solution and appear throughout (generally should have if used a CSS)
* The appearance meets the needs of the users such as being gender, age, special and cultural appropriate
* That the message isn’t compromised when viewed on a different screen size to that it was developed and checked.
* That the organisation the site belongs to is easily found on every page
* Ensuring that at the bottom of the page it can be clearly seen who created it and the date and/or time of last update to page.
* Ensuring a navigation bar and a way to the home page is easily found
  1. Draw an example of an effective testing table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description of the test | Test data to be used | Expected result | Actual result | Anything to correct |
| Test1: Navigation bar | Click link and follow where it goes | Goes to the page and works | Link worked as expected. | Actual result = required result |
| Test2: testing that the closed section of the website is protected with a password | Test data #1: correct password  Name: jia  Password: letmein  Test data #2: incorrect password  Name:  Jia  Password:  1234 | When the correct name and password are entered, the user will be taken to the closed section else a dialog box error will ocurr | Didn’t work as expected.  See annotated screen dump for the result | Actual result= incorrect  Check password for the closed section is correct |